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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 169

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE—TWO DETECTIVES. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—SMILES. WALLACK'S THEATRE—WAKES. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AIKIE. KIBLO'S GARDEN—CROSS AND CROCKET. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUICK FISHES. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1877.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warm and clear or partly cloudy, possibly with a thunder storm and rain during the evening.

AN INDIAN UPRISING is reported in Idaho Territory at a point sixty miles from Lewiston. It is said that the whites have been massacred, and that the settlers are fleeing for their lives, but no idea is given either of the strength of the Indians or of the number of lives lost. Troops are on their way to the scene of hostilities, and, if they are not already, will be soon on the trail of the savages.

THE TRAMPS have taken possession of the numerous parks and squares in the city and almost driven respectable citizens out of them altogether. It is really difficult to say how the nuisance can be prevented, but certainly the most effectual way is that taken by the park authorities on Saturday night—namely, the arrest of all found there at unreasonable hours and their transfer to Blackwell's Island.

THE ADMINISTRATION finds it hard work to beat into the heads of its appointees the fact that they are paid to serve the government and not the party. Postmaster General Key has just found it necessary to communicate this information to one of his special agents—that it is his duty to look out for those who are robbing the mails and nothing else. This is practical civil service reform, and if the administration will follow it out the party will take care of itself.

TO THE GREAT MAJORITY of Eastern people the Valley of the Yellowstone is almost as unknown as the great American Desert was forty years ago. A letter printed this morning gives probably for the first time the exact and practical information nearly every one wants to know. Emigration on a large scale has set in, and the Yellowstone Valley promises to be in a short time one of the most prosperous as it is now one of the richest portions of the country.

MR. PACKARD, of Louisiana, has made his appearance in Cincinnati, the first point in a tour which, it is said, he purposes to make in the Western States with the object of creating disaffection in the republican ranks toward the policy of the administration. He condemns the President's Southern policy, which is, of course, to be expected. Louisiana, he says, has been given over forever to the democratic party. Does Mr. Packard's party of soreheads intend to make a serious effort of the remaining republican States?

THE CHURCHES.—The sermons in the different churches yesterday were hardly up to the usual high standard of the New York pulpit. Probably it was owing to the weather, although it is a little too early in the summer for the fountain of religious eloquence to be dried up. Mr. Beecher selected as his text "The Genius of the Gospel; or, How to Speak the Truth in Love." The true method of Gospel teaching, he said, was to know how to hold the conscious being in the attempt to enjoin a disposition of divine love out of which shall come forth the ethical faculty—a definition which may be exact, but is certainly not very luminous. Mr. Frothingham made one of his aggressive sermons, severely criticizing the orthodox churches, which persist in thinking badly of all creeds not their own. Dr. Tyng, Jr., spoke in a very practical way on the creed of the sufferer, and the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, an English clergyman, preached in St. Alban's. Father Hogan preached in the Cathedral on the necessity and power of prayer. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. George William Curtis selected the same subject at the Unitarian Church on Staten Island.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday proved by far the warmest day experienced this year over a large extent of territory. With the exception of New Brunswick, Upper Canada, the lake region and Northern Minnesota, all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains had a temperature of 70 degrees, and over. The isotherm of 80 degrees traversed the Middle and Valley States on the fortieth parallel as far as the Mississippi, and then curved northward into Manitoba, giving Bismarck, Dakota, a tropical temperature scarcely lower than that of the Gulf coast. A tongue of low temperature and comparatively high pressure has, however, penetrated westward from Lake Superior, which caused extremely steep local thermal and barometric gradients on either side. This will inevitably develop a tornado, especially as the air at the cold area is more humid than the warm atmosphere surrounding it. Friday's depression is now moving eastward off the Nova Scotia coast, attended by light rains. In the Northwest a deep depression is central in Dakota, without rain, however, as yet, but attended by high winds approaching in force to gales. The weather was generally clear in the afternoon throughout the country, but the intense heat and consequent evaporation will undoubtedly develop many local storms of wind, rain and lightning. In New York to-day the weather will be warm and clear or partly cloudy, but a thunderstorm with rain is one of the possibilities for the evening.

Secretary Sherman's Policy.

A great part of the objections made to the financial measures of the new administration seem to rest on misconceptions of the facts with which the Treasury Department is called to deal. It is objected, for example, that Secretary Sherman is pulling down with one hand what he is trying to build up with the other by curtailing the greenback circulation at the same time that he is putting a large amount of new bonds on the market. The argument is that he can float the proposed loans only in an easy money market, and that he is contracting the currency precisely when he needs to have it abundant in order to get his new loans taken. This reasoning rests on a false analogy drawn from the experience of the government in the original funding of the national debt. A redundancy of money was needed then because it was only by the investment of money that the bonds of the government could be obtained. Every million of bonds had then to be paid for with a million dollars of greenbacks. But the refunding of the national debt is a process which has a very different relation to the money market. It consists in an exchange, not of money for bonds, but of one class of bonds for another. The refunding is, in substance, a mere exchange by a process more or less direct of bonds for bonds, and the little money that may be required for effecting this exchange is not legal tender notes, but gold. The abundance or scarcity of greenbacks is not an element of the problem. A moderate amount of gold is necessary, but only as an instrument for forcing the holders of the old bonds to exchange them for the new. The five-twenty bonds, as their name implies, are payable at the pleasure of the government after five years from the date of their issue, although it is not obliged to pay them until the expiration of the twenty years. The government cannot compel their holders to exchange them, but it can call the bonds in and stop the interest on them by giving notice that it is ready to pay them in coin. Twenty or thirty millions of gold would probably suffice to complete the whole work of refunding the five-twenties. When the government, with thirty millions of gold in the Treasury, offers to pay that amount of designated six per cent bonds, the holders have to consider how they will invest this gold. Finding no other investment so safe and valuable as the new bonds, most of them prefer these, and the government retains in its hands the greater part of the gold to renew the operation, which may be repeated again and again until all the five-twenty bonds have been converted. This being the process it is evident that the amount of greenbacks in circulation has little to do with it, and that the criticism we have noticed is irrelevant.

Another objection which has been made to the policy of Secretary Sherman is that he is attempting to do too much at once, and that he ought to suspend his efforts to refund the public debt and use the whole proceeds of the sale of the new bonds as a preparation for specie payments. This criticism is founded on the same misconception as the one already noticed. It overlooks the cardinal fact that the refunding is, in the main, not an exchange of bonds for gold, but of bonds for bonds, and that such exchanges may proceed to any extent without interfering with the accumulation of a gold reserve for redeeming the greenbacks. The mere exchange of bonds for other bonds has no bearing on the question of resumption. It is only the new money invested in bonds that can be made available as a reserve in the Treasury, and spare capital will be more likely to be invested in this way when it is seen that the supply of bonds may be exhausted and that capitalists must embrace their chance for a desirable investment before it passes. There is every year a considerable amount of new capital seeking permanent investment, and the government will get a share of this at the same time that it is refunding the national debt. The bonds we exchange bring no money into the Treasury and take none out; it is only the excess of bonds which we sell for actual money over those which we exchange for other bonds that can contribute to the reserve needed for redeeming the greenbacks. The more successfully and rapidly the refunding goes on the greater will be the amount of new capital that will seek this form of investment. The objection that Mr. Sherman is trying to do two things when he should attempt only one is therefore weak and untenable.

Another and more plausible objection to Secretary Sherman's policy is his supposed intention to remonetize silver and make it a legal tender. The real force of this objection depends on the extent to which the silver project is to be carried. It is incredible that the Secretary of the Treasury favors payment of the national bonds, either interest or principal, in anything but gold coin. From the moment it should be even suspected that he would favor paying the bonds in silver it would be out of his power either to sell a new bond or to exchange an old one. His fiscal policy would be a *felo de se* if he should take up the silver policy in that shape. Of course he does not contemplate financial suicide, and we may consign this notion to the limbo of absurdities.

But the bonds being excepted we can discover no serious ground of alarm in the project to remonetize silver, even if carried to the extent of making it a legal tender to discharge all debts for which greenbacks are a legal tender. Under discreet management this could be safely done even without changing the standard of our silver coins. A hundred ounces of coined silver and a hundred ounces of silver bullion may have very unequal values. If there is a mint charge for coinage that charge will be added to the cost of the unmanufactured silver. If the mint charge be one per cent there will be a difference of one per cent in the value of coined and uncoined silver; if the mint charge be ten or twenty per cent there will be a corresponding difference between the value of coins and bullion. The government may refuse to coin silver on private account at all, and in that case it can give to silver any arbitrary value it pleases if it coins no more than is needed for the internal trade of the coun-

try. The proof of this is perfectly conclusive on the plainest principles of monetary science. Who doubts that the greenback—intrinsically worth nothing, or, at most, the cost of a few inches of thin paper—could be brought to par in gold by contracting their amount? Now, as paper, which is worth nothing, can be kept at par by limiting the quantity issued, it is clear that a silver coinage intrinsically worth nine-tenths as much as the gold coinage could also be kept at par by the same simple means. If too much were coined the excess would be worth only its value as bullion, which would cause the whole silver coinage to depreciate to the same figure; but a limitation of the amount would keep it at par with gold irrespective of the amount of silver in the coins. Our understanding of the silver policy of Secretary Sherman is that he would allow no coinage of that metal on private account, and would permit no more to be coined and paid out by the government than can be kept at par with gold by limitation of its quantity. At the present price of silver bullion the government would make ten per cent by the coinage and nobody would suffer. There is no valid scientific objection to such a policy, although there is a practical one of considerable force. The large profit would be a temptation to illicit coinage, and it would be difficult to detect and punish the counterfeiters. Ordinary counterfeiters make their coins of base metal, and the fact that they are counterfeit can be easily proved; but when there is a profit in counterfeiting coins of standard silver and full weight there will be no difficulty in making the mechanical imitation so perfect as to baffle detection. But it might turn out that remonetization would so enhance the value of silver bullion, by creating a greater demand for it, as to destroy the profit of illicit coinage in genuine metal.

Progress of the War.

What has so often been referred to of late as the "delay" in crossing the Danube by the Russians might better be described as "making haste slowly," which conveys the idea of doing things thoroughly though leisurely. The Russian generals in Roumania indeed are laying out their men with as much deliberation as a chess player studying a problem in the game. The broad river which keeps up Turkish hopes and gunboats at the same time protects the preparations of the Russians from inquisitive eyes. We know, however, that the great drama must soon commence. What Victor Hugo calls the "trembling of the curtain" is observable by the Turkish audience on the right bank of the Danube, who are so soon to become actors. At what place or places the Russians will cross is the problem. All well grounded speculations agree that the attempt will be made west of Ruschuk, but whether between Nicopolis and Sistova or west of the Aluta cannot be precisely indicated. The time of crossing is involved in the same doubt, but ten days or a fortnight at furthest will, doubtless, see the opening of the Turkish agony in Europe.

While, however, the Russians are preparing, the Montenegrins are fighting against overwhelming odds. The revictualing of Nisic by the Turks indicates that on the side of Herzegovina the heroic mountaineers have been worsted for the moment, but the defeat of the Moslems, with a slaughter of two thousand men, on the Albanian side of the little principality, shows that the Turks will not be able to withdraw a battalion within a month to aid the troops under Abdul Kerim, who are scattered from Widin to Varna. The strenuous endeavor to crush the Montenegrins, so as to leave twenty or thirty thousand troops free to fight the Russians, seems doomed to ignominious failure.

In Asia the campaign has scarcely changed a feature within the last few days. Kars still holds out, but a strengthening of the determination to take it speedily is observable in the concentration of Russian troops.

The Murderous Mormons.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Stillson, our correspondent at Salt Lake City, giving a detailed statement of the two attempts to assassinate him, and an entertaining description of the farce called an investigation, which was enacted at his hotel by the Mormon Mayor and a set of Mormon satellites. We are not quite clear at this distance whether the graceless ruffian who acted as the tool of his atrocious Mormon employers was instructed by them to kill our correspondent or only to make a murderous demonstration, with a view to frighten him out of the Territory. The first attempt made in the night by shooting may have been intended merely to inspire terror; but as it was not followed by the expected flight it was repeated with a knife five days later in Mr. Stillson's room at the hotel. The circumstances of the second assault seem to stamp it as a real attempt at assassination, for the knife would have been driven into Mr. Stillson's breast but for the intercepting articles which he wore upon his person. Had the stroke proved fatal they would have tried to shift the blame upon others by some lying invention as base as the means by which they undertook to discredit the attempt. They held their farce of an investigation in the hope of assassinating Mr. Stillson's character by pretended proofs that the cuts in his clothing were made by himself. This nefarious attempt so utterly broke down that the Mormon Mayor did not dare to print the stenographic report of the proceedings, although Brigham Young's private secretary was the reporter. A promise was made that Mr. Stillson should see the report for revision before it was published; but this promise was forfeited, and, two or three weeks having been taken to alter and garble it, it is now to be published in such shape as the saints think fit. They have never scrupled at falsehood any more than they have at murder, and having failed to assassinate or frighten our correspondent they are trying to accomplish the same object by calumniating him. Being unable to stop his exposures they hope to discredit them by traducing his character. This attempt will fail like the others.

The Latest Mexican Violation of Our Soil.

The outbreak of the Lardo insurrection or counter revolution in the Mexican States bordering on the Rio Grande might have been expected to lead to such a glaring violation of American territory as occurred on Monday last. A band of Diaz troops from the State of Coahuila, fleeing before the Lardists, crossed the river to Texas, and, being overtaken there by their pursuers, fought a battle. The Lardists were victorious and retired to Mexican soil, while the remnant of the Diaz band, numbering forty, were made prisoners by the United States troops from Fort Clark. Among the forty, our despatches stated, were "one colonel, three lieutenant colonels and five captains"—rather a large proportion of officers to privates. Had it not been that this violation of American soil was preceded by others barely less heinous during the last ten years a loud outcry would follow its announcement. As it is, by concentrating in itself all that is objectionable in the condition of things along the Rio Grande border, it will certainly compel the immediate attention of our government. We do not want a war with Mexico for many reasons; but the various fighting parties on its borders act as though they would compel us to take some sharp measures to protect our settlers and our territory. To have so long tolerated a lawless brood as neighbors, who are revolutionists occasionally, but cow thieves always, is a proof of almost inexhaustible patience. The outrage of last Monday shows that neither the adherents of Diaz nor those of Lerdo believe that our forbearance has any limit at all. It is some satisfaction that they contented themselves with killing each other. If, like the Kilkenny cats, they would complete the process and leave nothing but the tails, we would be pleased even though the proportion of surviving colonels and captains was greater than in the tail of the band that fought last Monday. There is, unfortunately, no chance of such a consummation, for the Mexican knows the exact moment to run as well as the American Indian. Hence some other means must be taken to stop the annoyance.

We publish elsewhere to-day a somewhat remarkable map, intended by the correspondent who sends it to us to illustrate ideas as to our relations with Mexico which we have often heard were favorably considered by the last administration, and which some passing events would seem to hint are not undreamed of by the present one. Our New Orleans correspondent sends some interesting reports from the Mexican border. It is believed down there that Escobedo and other Mexican leaders have conceived the project of setting up an independent confederation, consisting of seven or eight of the northern tier of States. Such a project might be easily accomplished if the people of those States were capable of acting together. The present Mexican government is too weak to attempt the gigantic task of reconquering a territory as large as half the continent of Europe. But it is almost as impossible for a Mexican leader to combine the isolated, scattered and inharmomious population of those States in an effort to establish a new government.

Our correspondent "B. F. E." makes an ingenious plea for the annexation of these Mexican States to our own system. We do not care to discuss this at present. It is with those States as with Canada—when the pear is ripe it will fall, and we need not be impatient; it can fall into nobody's lap but our own. We do not believe that President Hayes means to do wrong or injustice to Mexico; nor do we believe that he would consent to a war with that wretched country—a war sure to be unpopular with the best influences in this country and in his own party. The policy of the President and Secretary of State looks to the peaceable settlement of all difficulties with foreign nations. An energetic and positive foreign policy does not mean a warlike one; on the contrary, in able hands it is the best safeguard for peace. It is only the incapables who bluster.

Senator Conkling's Visit to Europe.

Although a desire to improve his health is among the motives of Mr. Conkling's summer trip to Europe, it is but one of several. Had Congress met in June, as was at one time expected, Mr. Conkling would have been at his post in the Senate. Had it not been arranged that the suits in which he is retained as counsel were to be put off in consequence of the expected session in midsummer he would have remained at home to take care of the interests of his clients. The demands of his health are not, therefore, compulsory. The explanation of his trip which he repeatedly gave in this city previous to sailing was that he unexpectedly found himself in possession of ten weeks' leisure of which he could make no better use—an explanation which implies that if he had anything to accomplish which he deemed important he would have remained at home.

Considering how important a man Mr. Conkling is in the politics of his own party his willingness to be away during the interval before Congress meets is noteworthy. It proves that the able New York Senator takes no part and feels no interest in the intrigues said to be on foot for organizing a republican opposition to the policy of President Hayes. It is evident that he does not wish to be regarded either as an open promoter or a secret abettor of such a movement. It may be said, indeed, that his absence implies indifference or a desire to avoid committing himself. It would be more reasonable to say that it implies a belief that the expected republican assault on President Hayes will amount to nothing. Such an opinion would not discredit Mr. Conkling's political sagacity. A strong and triumphant party may afford intestine quarrels and divisions, but not a party which has lost its control of one branch of Congress and retains but a small and precarious majority in the other. Mr. Conkling doubtless thinks that the most useful part he can act is to do nothing to foment the dissatisfaction which exists in the party, and leave the complainers to the influence of time and cool reflection. Before he returns preparations will be making for the

fall elections, and as soon as the party is brought face to face with the democrats in impending elections the desire of victory will have a powerful effect in harmonizing differences. No republican leader, not even Mr. Blaine, will care to take the responsibility of disorganizing the republican army on the eve of battle, when it stands fronting the enemy. The fall elections this year are really of great importance. The democratic party looks to them to rebuke, and the republican party to indorse, what was done in Washington last February. It is the first opportunity the people will have for rendering their verdict, and the hopes of parties will be greatly influenced by the fall elections. Power as well as prestige is staked on the result, for several of the Legislatures chosen this year will elect United States Senators and decide whether the republican party shall keep or lose its control of the Upper House of Congress. Mr. Conkling perceives in advance what his whole party will see when the elections approach, and wisely declines to take any part in a quarrel which will settle itself by a sense of party interest.

Kelly's Reply to Woodin.

When Senator Woodin returned home after the close of the session his fellow citizens of Auburn gave him a large complimentary reception as a mode of expressing their continued confidence in his character after the charges made against him last winter. Those charges had been investigated by a committee of the Senate, and the result was a full and honorable exculpation. In Mr. Woodin's speech to his constituents he could not omit the subject which gave occasion to the reception. He assailed John Kelly as the author of unfounded charges published for the purpose of destroying Mr. Woodin's character as a means of defeating the bills relating to this city which Mr. Woodin championed. Mr. Kelly admits the fact of publication, but denies the imputed motive. Having learned from Attorney General Fairchild and from Tweed's counsel the contents of his confession he gave the story to a newspaper for publication, not, as he declares, with any purpose to injure Mr. Woodin, but because he thought the facts of such a nature that the public was entitled to know them. But, in point of fact, the story published by Mr. Kelly did charge Mr. Woodin with having received a bribe from Tweed and was the sole cause of the investigation by which the Senator was acquitted. It is not surprising that when Mr. Woodin returned to his home and his neighbors assembled to welcome him and testify their confidence he alluded to the author of the charge in pretty severe language. Mr. Kelly retorts in a long letter which cannot be regarded as a model of courtesy, and in which he does not make very clear his right to publish libellous statements which had been communicated to him in presumed confidence. The unanimous acquittal of Mr. Woodin by his fellow Senators will have more weight with the public than the retaliatory abuse of Mr. Kelly. John Kelly did his worst against Senator Woodin when he published the story that he had accepted a bribe from Tweed, and that story having been disproved it makes little difference what else the same accuser may publish against the same gentleman. Mr. Kelly discusses at great length the legislation relating to this city, and mixes with his denunciation a great deal of truth respecting mischievous Albany interference with our local affairs.

The Closing Races at Jerome Park.

Although the spring meeting at Jerome Park has been twice interrupted by rain its success has equalled that of the meetings of former years, and the events have been important and brilliant. Every year increases the stability of this famous course, and its metropolitan position and enterprising management have won for it a worldwide reputation. Jerome Park is to America what Ascot Heath is to England—the home and centre of fashionable racing. Last week, on Gold Cup day, the best classes of London society attended the great race of which Petrarch was the winner, and to-day New York will contribute her beauty and fashion to make the closing of the Jerome Park spring meeting a magnificent event. The weather will be probably pleasant, with no shadows except those from fleecy summer clouds, no thunders except those of applause from the grand stand. There are six races announced, all of which are interesting, while two are particularly important. The contest between Cloverbrook and Basil, for a purse of ten thousand dollars, has been eagerly looked for, and the reputations of both the horses justify the expectation that the running will be unusually fine. The grand steeplechase, which will close the day's sport, will be, of course, exciting, and when the spring meeting ends all lovers of the turf, we trust, will have ample reason for rejoicing in its success and for anticipating with confidence the races that are to follow in a few months.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bakers need their own bread. Gladstone does not like Macaulay. Do the Russians observe candlemas? The song of the jailbird is in many bars. Bishop Gilbert Haven is said to be at Atlanta. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is in Washington. Paris artisans consider MacMahon their bitter enemy. Black silk stockings are embroidered with white silk floss. It is pleasant to hear a duck of a woman say "I sawn!" Long black silk mitts have corn flowers on the hand and arm. Secretary Thompson will occupy Sickles' old house in Washington. Scarlet flowers for the hair, with a yellow dress, are the Paris style. White silk shoes are embroidered with various shades of mandarin. Ex-Senator Pomeroy ("Old Pom") has returned to Westminster from Kansas. Mr. Caleb Cushing, recently United States Minister to Spain, is at the New York. Sunday is a day for resting your fish pole against a stump and waiting for a bite. Blue and white cambric in shepherd's plaid for morning wear is trimmed with torchon lace. To read some people's handwriting makes a man feel as if he were going up a rope ladder for the first time. John Hill is the republican favorite for Governor of New Jersey, with Leon Abbott ahead on the democratic side.

THE WAR.

Another Decisive Victory for the Montenegrins.

DRIVEN BACK IN ARMENIA

Gallantry of the Turkish Commander Useless.

AT KARS AND ERZEROU.

The Russians Repulse Another Sortie.

THE TURKISH DEFEAT AT BENKI.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, June 18, 1877.

Another desperate and sanguinary battle took place in Montenegro, near the Albanian line, at a little town called Plana, on the main road leading from Spuz to Nisic. A HERALD special correspondent forwards details of the engagement in a despatch from Cetinje dated yesterday (Sunday).

CROSSING THE LINE. The advance of the Turks from Podgoritz, Albania, had been carefully watched by Montenegrin spies, and every precaution had been taken in selecting a suitable point at which to receive the invading party. The Turks moved forward to Spuz, reaching that place on Friday night and encamping. On Saturday morning, at daylight, the advance into Montenegro began.

STRENGTH OF THE INVASION. The Turkish force numbered 10,000 men, under the command of Ali Saib. There are two roads leading in the direction of Nisic, toward the north. The road to the left is far less direct and in a much worse condition than the one on the right; therefore, as the Montenegrin commander, Bouza Petrovich, had foreseen, Ali Saib chose the road to the right. The Montenegrins were believed by the Turks to be at Rastitj.

STRENGTH OF THE DEFENCE. The Montenegrins had taken up their station at Plana, a very small village on the route of the Turkish advance, and, 3,000 strong, awaited the invaders. The situation was one of their own choosing, and was adapted to their manner of warfare. With the utmost confidence the hardy mountaineers awaited the attack.

THE FIRST COME. About ten o'clock the Turkish advance came upon the Montenegrin pickets, who fell back to the main body. An hour later the fourteen battalions of Ali Saib came up, and, without halting, attacked the Montenegrin position. As usual, a defile of the road, flanked by heavy woods and high hills, had been selected by the defenders of their native territory.

EIGHT HOURS OF FIGHTING. During the eight hours following, or until the haze of nightfall forced a cessation of the fighting, the engagement before the defile and the fighting during the retreat lasted. Four determined attacks were made by the Turks, but in each instance were repulsed by the Montenegrins. Bouza Petrovich had thrown up two rows of entrenchments, the first at the foot of and the second a slight distance up the hillside. Immense bowlders, with which the place abounded, had been hastily gathered into place, and the front was protected by several feet of earth and by a deep ditch. Behind these ramparts the Montenegrins fought during the three first attacks, with a safe retreat into the wooded hills always open behind them.

THE FINAL VICTORY.

The third advance of the Turks was made with eight battalions, led by Ali Saib in person. He was nearly beside himself with rage because of the repulse of his men. Flushed with three victories, the Montenegrins saw that their enemies came up to the attack with little heart; therefore they refrained from firing until they were within 200 yards, and then poured a deadly volley into their enemy's front as a small body of Montenegrin horsemen dashed out from either side and fell upon the flanks.

"OVER AND AT THEM!"

At first the flanks wavered, but rapidly changing front they killed many of the attacking party. The centre came up without halting, until it received the second volley. Then, through some mistaken order, or because of a disinclination to advance, the Turks halted. This was fatal to them, for, quicker than it takes to tell it, the Montenegrins sprang as one man over the parapet of their entrenchments, and with the most fiendish yells attacked the column with the bayonet. A few horrible bayonet wounds settled the fray. The Turks broke, but were partially rallied by Ali Saib, and fell back about two miles in tolerable shape to an open piece of country.

HARASSING THE RETREATING TROOPS.

Meanwhile the Montenegrins had reformed, many slightly wounded men, made strong again by victory, falling into the